DEMOCRATS IN A WRANGLE.

THE TARIFF INTRODUCED IN AN UN
* FORESEEN WAY IN THE HOUSE.

Seme Sharp Passages Hetween Brethren—The
Beensbirgens Centent to Brop the Old-Seider Talk and Let the Bemocrats Fight.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—It was a great day in the House for the old soldier, the tariff, the Internal revenue, and other burning questions. It began with a square stand-up fight between the Republicans and Democrats, and wound up with a tremendous family fight among the Democrats over the tariff, which profited them nothing, and furnished lots of fan for wicked Tom Reed and other bad Republicans. The Democrats had all the advantage in the early part of the day, but lost it by losing their tempers, and directing their guns on one another.

The fight started in this way: Morrison, Bandall, Holman, and the other leaders put their heads together to frighten the old-soldier demangagues out of their ruinous and extravagant pension policy. They got the Committee on Rules to report an amendment providing of the resolution on the adoption of the resolution. Yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the promise of reduction, and his desire to keep faith with the plactor, would not where the cheal pleader himself not do that with the Chiefs of the Convention had declared for free ray materials.

Mr. Morrison replied that Mr. Cleveland would not whave carried them if the tariff on wool had been piled as mile high. If the Democratic heavy roted to reduce taxes until the gentleman from Pennsylvania voted that way it would never vote at all.

Mr. Cannon of lilinois observed that if the Bepublicans would give up their illied in never other illied in the reproached the Democracy for falling to earry out its pledges.

Mr. Morrison reported that if the Republicans would give up their illied in the delegat of Mr. Reed's motion—yeas.

on Rules to report an amendment providing that in every big pension bill a clause might be inserted authorizing the levy of a tax on the people to meet the amount appropriated. Mr. Morrison, in explaining the amended rule, said that its adoption was absolutely necessary, unless Congress was prepared to grant pensions and leave the Government without the means to pay them. Since the war the Government had paid out \$800,000,000 in pensions. When it had paid out \$800,000,000 more there would be pensions yet to pay. It had been estimated when the Arrears act was passed, in 1879, that it would cost \$35,000,000. There had aiready been paid out nearly \$200,000,000, and by the time the act was fully executed there would have been paid out \$260,000,000. Conss, at the present session, had passed the Widows' Increase bill and the House had passed the Mexican Pension bill. It was estimated that these two measures would add to the annual pension list from \$10,000,000 to \$15,-000,000. There were now pending in the House what was known as the Maimed Soldiers' bill, hat was known as the Dependent Soldiers' bill, the bill to pension men who suffered in Confederate prisons, and the Arrears Limitation Repeal bill. It was estimated that the Repeal bill would require an expenditure of \$222.peal bill would require an expenditure of \$222.000,000, anywhere from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 of which must be paid in the first year.
If these general pension bills should pass
there would be no money to meet the Stat
year's payment. He thought that as a principle in these times of reckless appropriations
the meant other appropriations than pension
appropriations) it would be safe to incorporate
in every bill making a new appropriation of
any great sum a tax bill, and thus provide a
means for meeting the expenditures.

The Republicans saw at once that the Demoerats had them in a trap, and Reed and Hisoock were exceedingly nervous and uncom-

ck were exceedingly nervous and uncom-rtable. They railied their forces and made to best fight they could of it, but they were at big disadvantage, and the Democrats pressed

the best fight they could of it, out they were at a big disadvantage, and the Democrats pressed them to a corner.

Mr. Reed of Maine said that he was surprised to see the action which the majority proposed to take. He saw no crisis which demanded that the House should invidiously single out a single class of legislation and give an opportunity to hamper it by tacking on legislation which would be obnoxious to those who favored the first class.

Mr. Hiscock said the proposed rule was an attempt on the part of the gentleman from Illinois to avoid the responsibility of the defeat of the pension legislation by a direct vote.

Mr. Randall said that the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois who reported the change of the rules were so clear and comprehensive that there was little left for others to say in its advocacy. The pension list already required \$80,000,000, and this proposition merely said if Congress added to that \$80,000,000 it should at the same time provide a way of payment. That was the manly, the courageous, way to do it. Let the House say deliberately that when it voted pensions it would also vote taxation to meet them.

Mr. Hawitt of New York said that the Demo-

woted nensions it would also vote taxation to meet them.

Mr. Hewitt of New York said that the Demogratic party had made two great piedges in its Chicago platform. One was that the Demogracy piedged itself to revise the tariff in the spirit of fairness to all interests. The other was that so long as the Government continued to levy war tax under the internal revenue system it would devote that money sacredly to the payment of pensions. These two piedges were honest, and the Demografic party coming into power was bound to fulfil them. Within a week it had attempted to begin the fulfilment of the first pladge, and by a combination between power was bound to fulfil them. Within a week it had attempted to begin the fulfilment of the first pledge, and by a combination between members on the other side and gentlemen on the Democratic side, it had been prevented from going into that question. [Applause,]
Everything went along pretty smoothly until, in a foolish moment, Mr. Morrison allotted five minutes' time to Burchard Bragg, the flery little Wisconsin man who nearly upset the Democrate at Chicago with his "We love him for the enemies he has made." Instead of training his guns straight on the Republican enemy. Capt. Bragg fired a round of grape at short range into Sam Randall. He expressed his delight at a reference of Mr. Reed's to the failure of the House to consent to consider revenue bills. "I am delighted," he said, "hecause it shows what sort of contempt the Republicans of this House feel for those who have been recreant to their faith and their pledges. While they are received with open arms and approbation for the act they have done, they are thoroughly despised for their political defection." I Loud applause on the Democratic side.!

Of course Mr. Bandall was not the man to sit.

olde.]
Of course Mr. Randall was not the man to sit silent under an attack like that, and he rose in his place, three seats on Mr. Morrison's left with his dark eyes fairly blazing. He spoke with unusual force and vohemence, and, having annihilated Brugg, he gave Morrison, Hewitt, and the other free traders a scoring that made them squirm. He said:

Hawitt, and the other free traders a scoring that made them squirm. He said:

I did not intend to induige in any further discussion of this subject, and I would not except for the innuance assed by the gentleman from Wisconsin. I stand here his piece in overy respect, with convictions as pure as he can possibly have lapitative of the Republican side, participated in by Democrats who followed in Mr. Handali's lead on Thursday last, and have courage to maintain them. How is this question? Some years are we had the same controversation? I some years are not the same controversation? Some years are we had the same in the same controversation? Some years are not in the United States and the lowering of wages to American laborers. [Applause on the Republican side.] I was condemned in some quarters for that vote. I went with the rest of you indiresing the Democratic side) to a national Convention. Where I was told that I would have no Republicans to help me. What was theresult of that Convention. Does any unan here attempt to say that the measure reported to this House by the Committee on Ways and Means is in harmony with the spirit of that convention or the anunciations of those who took the stump in the behalf? No. I am just to day where I stood them. I am in faver of a revision of the tarrif and the lowering of rates of duty, and a repeal who took the stump in the behalf? No. I am just to day where I stood them. I have for a revision of the tarrif and the lowering of rates of duty, and a repeal who took the stump in the behalf? No. I am just to day where I stood them. I have for a revision of the tarrif and the lowering of rates of duty, and a repeal we have the sent the House had developed in the house of the provision of the sent and the house had developed in the house of the provision of the sent of the House had developed

tieman from New York to come and partake of the Danyans in my district in November next. [Langbier and applause.]

Mr. Hewitt—The gentleman asks whether the measure Benoricd by the Ways and Means Committee was in accordance with the Chicago piatform. I say it was and on that question I will go to his district and talk to his workingmen. [Applause.].

Mr. Haufall—I know well the conduct of the gentleman in the Chicago Convention. I know this—that noither he nor any other man went on the stump in his state and declared in the direction of the bill (as I conceive it to be from the Committee on Ways and Me. and invited there and stumped your State in the axact line of the outrary. I not only know that, but I know I was invited there and stumped your State in the axact line for the contrary. I not only know that, but I know I was invited there and stumped your State in the axact line for the contrary. I not only know that, but I know I was invited there and stumped your State in the axact line for I have a state of the contrary of the state in the axact line again, and invited in least fall you took care to invite me again, and invited in least fall you took care to invite any man to speak there who though and falled to invite any man to speak there who though and added to invite any man to speak there who though and said. The Democratic majority of the State of New York Increased from 1,000 in 1884 to 1,000 in 1885, and it was not on any free-trade doctrine whatever. I declare that I am ready and willing to took with anyhod who will seek intelligently to reform the inequalities of the tariff. But how have we been med in this particular? We have had to take one particular hill or nothing. It is asserted that we cannot put on a casoma bill anything that looks to a repeal of internal anything that looks to a repeal of internal anything that looks to a repeal of internal anything in part or in whole.

Then Mr. Morrison was mad. He first de-

Taball never waver in secking its repeal in part or in whole.

Then Mr. Morrison was mad. He first declared his intention to let the discussion of the tariff go by for the present, but changed his mind a little later, and talked back at Mr.! Randall. The House meantime kept in wild disorder, the Renublicans Democratic brethren. Mr. Morrison said he recurred to the subject of his controversy with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall because the gentleman seemed to invite it; because in replying to the gentleman from Wisconsin Mr. Brazg) he had gone out of his way to say that the proposition presented by the Ways and Means Committee was not within the spirit of the Chicago platform. He wished to call attention te the fact that in nearly every paragraph of that platform the Democracy had pledged itself as a party to the reduction of tariff taxes, and had especially declared in favor of the continuance of internal revenue taxes. The war taxes rem ined substantially as they did at the close of the war and the party promdid at the close of the war and the party prom-

table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted in the defeatof Mr. Reed's motion—yeas, 126; nays, 139.

Before a vote could be taken on the original motion Mr. Reed moved an adjournment, and the Republicans, by dilatory tactics, managed to consume the time up to 5 o'clock, when, under the standing order, the Speaker declared the House adjourned amid an outburst of applause and derisive laughter from the Republicans.

the House adjourned amid an outburst of applause and derisive laughter from the Republicans.

Before taking up the question of raising money for pensons by special tax the Speaker laid before the House President Cleveland's nine veto messages, and they were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions; a Senate bill was passed granting the right of way to railroad companies through the Indian reservations in northern Montana; and the resolutions calling on the Secretary of the Interior for Information as to the number of persons now drawing original pensions from the Government by reason of special rebsion acts, and as to the amount of money required annually to meet the obligations incurred by the Government to this class of pensioners, was reported back from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and was adopted.

Also, before the pensions matter came up. Mr. Morrison said that on last Thursday he had given notice that he would to-day move to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. He had no expectation now that any different result would be attained from that of Thursday last, and he therefore would not make the motion to-day.

In the Senate, Mr. Maxey, from the Committee on Nicaragua Claims, reported a resolution requesting the President to bring to the attention of the Nicaraguan Government the claims of citizens of the United States against that Government. The resolution was acreed to. A bill to authorize the President to place Commander Quackenbush on the retired list of the navy was passed.

Mr. Hawley's motion to reconsider the bill

Commander Quackenbush on the retired list of the navy was passed.

Mr. Hawley's motion to reconsider the bill prohibiting members of Congress from accept-ing employment from railroads that had re-ceived aid from the United States, and the bill to repeal the precimption and timber culture laws were discussed, but no declaive action was taken, beyond rejecting Mr. Blair's amend-ment to the latter, prohibiting the acquisition in one ownership of more than 640 acres of desert lands.

THE CASE OF YOUNG BRECHER.

Charges Against him Heard by a Senate Com-

mittee-Turn About in the Shields Case. Washington, June 22.—Some weeks ago the President was advised to withdraw the nomination of H. F. Beecher as Collector of Customs at Puget Sound because of the charges pending against him. Mr. Beecher's friends thought that an investigation would result in his disgrace, and that it were better to sacrifice the office than his reputation. Henry Ward Beacher visited the President shortly after this advice was given, and the

nomination of Beecher was not withdrawn.

The investigation of the charges against Bescher was begun by the Committee on Commerce to-day. He is accused, among other things, of personal dishonesty while purser of a steamboat on the Pacific coast. While acting in that capacity he was in the habit of doing errands at Portland for the business men along he coast, making purchases and paying bills for them. At one time Daniel Kepler intrusted to him between four and five hundred dollars to purchase a number of money orders of small amounts. Upon the return of the steamer to Kepler, who, after waiting a while, sought an explanation. Beecher claimed to have given the money to one H. D. Temple of Portland,

to Kepler, who, after waiting a while, sought an explanation. Beecher claimed to have given the money to one H. D. Temple of Portland, who, he said, agreed to got the money orders, but had neglected to do so. He had taken no receipt from Temple, unfortunately. After several months' waiting, during which time he failed to persuade Beecher to recover his money, although he persistently appealed to him to do go. Kepler decided to go to Portland himself, and, to his surprise, Temple denied all knowledge of the transaction, insisted that he had never heard of it before, and had never received money from Beecher for any purpose. Both Temple and Kepler were before the committee this morning, and in the presence of Beecher testified to the facts as above stated. Beecher still insists that he gave the money to Temple, and, supposing him to be an honorable man, neglected to take a receipt. It is a question of verneity between the two men at the exponse of Kepler, who naturally holds that Beecher, whose receipt he has, is responsible for the loss of the money. Beecher submitted a lot of afflidavits from people testifying to his good character and their confidence in his integrity. The investigation will be continued to-morrow, but it is the impression that this single transaction, considered in the most generous manner, has convinced the committee that Beecher is not fit to be trusted with the charge of public money.

It is understood that the President will return to the Senate the nomination of Judge Shields of Alpens, Mich., to be Chief Justice of Arizona, which was unanimously rejected by the Senate. Attorney-General Gariand. Senator Park, and Mr. Montgomery, the Commissioner of Patents, who is an intimate friend of Shields and secured his appointment originally, have been in consultation, and have advised the President to take this course, their reasons being that Shields was not informed that there were charges producing recommittee of such action, holding that the President has reversed Shields upon charges prefort

ompetent to perform his duties.

Senator Mitchell's Sweeping Amendment. Washington, June 22.-Senator Mitchell of Oregon has offered an amendment to the railroad attor

neys bill which, if enacted, will make it unlawful for member of either House of Congress to accept employment or payment for any kind of services from any ment of payment for any sind of services from any bank or exproprision which has obtained pecuniary aid from the United States, or any corporation or company sugged in inter-State commerce or trainsportation in a sile, or any firm or herson engaged in the production, manufacture, sale, or importation of any dutiable article, or any person sugged in the manufacture or sale of butter, oleomargarino, tobacco, whisely, or wines, or in the production of any arricle subject to taxation by act of Conferess, or from any corporation or company en-gaged in raising miles cowe, beef cattle, or hogs, or in the manufacture of oleo oil.

WASHINGTON, June 22 .- Gov. Curtin, Chair-

man of the special committee of the House to investigate the Southwestern railroad strike, has sent a telegram to Jay Gondi saking when Mr. Hoxie would be able to appear, and stains that the report of the unit tee is classed on the stain of the control of the tent Mr. Hoxie is in New York under a physical research of Mr. Hoxie is in New York under a physical research of the second of the sec

Nothing Like It. There is no such compendium of news, no such mirror of contemporary history as The Wagery Ses. \$1 a year. If you prefer a pure soup, use Charles S. Higgins's 'German Laundry,"-46s.

HARVEST FIELD GIANTS. IMMENSE AMERICAN INVENTIONS ON

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Iron Titans who Wade Through Grain Fields Cutting, Threshing, and Bogging All as Once-Fruits of a Farmer's Ingenuity. OAKLAND, Cal., June 10 .- The constantly changing-manner of harvesting grain in the past quarter of a century is worth recording. While the Sast has been making great strides in improvements, the far West has not been ehind in modes adapted to its wants. In the past three or four years a class of monster haresting machines has appeared. They cut, thresh, and sack the grain as they move over the field, dropping the filled sacks upon the round, the grain being cleaned ready for market. The real origin of these great labor-saying machines has been known to very few. Even the present manufacturers are most of them in the dark on the subject.

In a recent extended tour over Oregon, Wash-

ington Territory, and Idaho I have devoted considerable time and expense to gathering facts, and can now locate the first in vention in Oregon. As long ago as 1853 one Luper, residing near Lebanon, Oregon, one Luper, residing near Lebanon, Oregon, built and used a machine which pushed ahead of the horses and ran the cut grain off in a swath on the ground at the left of the machine, leaving it to be gathered and carried to the stack or thresher. From this sprang the header and elevator now so well known on the Pacific coast. It is substantially the same machine, but with a spout that carries the grain to large header beds on wagons by which it is transported to the stack.

While the Luper machine was in operation, Medders Vanderpool, also residing near Lebanon, conceived the idea of attaching some sort of a thresher to it. He built a combined machine in 1855, using it through one harvest. It was run almost entirely by belt and the threshing was done by friction, the threshed grain falling into a box and being winnowed afterward. The machine did fair work, but was not durable. It gave out after cutting seven or eight hundred acress of grain. In 1869 Mr. Vanderpool made improvements and changed the manner of handling the grain. After a season's run, however, he was not pleased with his improvements. In 1863 and 1864 he went back to very nearly his first invention. Having obtained patents, he constructed another machine. At the age of 31, years he takes great pleasure in exhibiting the model at his farm house near Lebanon. The machine required ten good horses or mules and three men to operate it. When proporly handled it would cut from twolve to eighteen acress of grain per day. Nothing was ever done with it in a business way. It ran three or four years cutting a large acreage, when it was thrown aside. But it attracted attention, and others began to experiment in search of a good combined harvester and thresher.

The first togo to work in earnest and expend money were W. G. and L. T. Davis of McMinnville, Oregon. They began work in 1866 and obtained patents in 1867. These patents are in part the basis of the present numerous successful machines of this class. The Davis Brothers first made two machines. These wore us built and used a machine which pushed

these machines. The average cut was eighteen acree of grain per day.

The contrivance was a pull-and-push machine. Three annimals were on the left, and three on the right of the separator, and four in the lead. The operator stood on the left of the separator in the rear, the sacker platform being on the right. The thresher was an ordinary belt machine, and the patents overed the peculiar and novel connections between it and the cutting apparatus.

nary belt machine, and the patents covered the peculiar and novel connections between it and the cutting apparatus.

The trisis troubles, and losses of the Davis boys would make a good-sized volume. The worst of it is that they could not shape matters to carry on the business and retrieve their leases. In 1867 they went to Portland. Under contract the owners of the Davisand Irem Works began to construct five machines, for which the Davises held farmers' contracts. Just as the machines were ready to be run out of the works a fire destroyed all the buildings, machines, and patterns. As they were not insured, the Davis boys were left without means to go on with the enterprise. The castings at that time cost twenty-five cents per pound, and other work in proportion.

About this time W. H. Parish had been operating with a similar machine with limited success, as had also J. H. Robbins & Bro, all residing near the scene of the first invention. The Davis boys, being unable to go on, soid their patents to Mr. Parish and one J. C. Alkin, who again sold to California parties at Stockton. Since then several different kinds of the machines have been built there, as well as one at Benicia.

Nearly all the California machines of mark

at Benicia.

Nearly all the California machines of mark require from 18 to 28 animals and 3 or 4 men. They cut from 20 to 40 acres of grain per day. The swath out is from 12 to 28 feet in width. The cost per acre to put the grain in the sack with these machines is from 50 to 70 cents per acre all told. They leave the straw and chaff scattered over the ground, unless in cases where "bunchers" are used far carrying the straw and leaving it in piles so that the farmer can gather it.

straw and leaving it in piles so that the farmer can gather it.

These machines are now running in the great San Joaquin valley. I saw twenty in a two days' trip. The grain is down and tangled some, but thoy got through it easily. The yield is about nine sucks of 2½ bushels per acre for a very large acreage in the middle district of the valley. The quality is fair, and the price at railroad stations is one cent a pound.

These machines are not at all adapted to moist countries. They much resemble a travelling caravan as they rumble through the vast fields of ripe waving grain. They will be running in parts of the Golden Coast for three months yet, and the Eastern tourist will not find in all the ramble a grander sight than the California travelling caravan harvesting outfit.

YOUNG ANNIE CONDON'S SUICIDE.

Unhappiness Over her Work Sald to Have Caused her to Drink Potson. Annie Condon was 18 years old, bright, and attractive. Since last February she had worked in the bakery of her brother-in-law, E. S. Crafts, and lived with her sister, Mrs. Crafts, but odged across the street, at 884 Sixth avenue,

and lived with ner sister, ars. Craits, but lodged across the street, at 884 Sixth avenue, with Mary Powers, aged 15. who was also employed in Craft's bakery.

When Mary awoke yesterday morning Annie appeared to be sleeping heavily, and efforts to arouse her were unavailing. She died soon afterward. An empty laudanum bottle gave the only clue to the cause of her death.

Annie was at work as usual on Monday. In the evening she remained in her room with Mrs. Powers and Mary. A young man named Connor, who has been attentive to her, called upon them, remaining until 8 o'clock. Between 9 and 10 o'clock Annie went out alone, and it is supposed that she drank the laudanum at that time. Returning to her room shortly after 10 she asked Mrs. Powers for a glass of water, and then went to bed; her room mate, Mary Powers, being aiready sound asleep.

Mr. Crafts said that since Annie had been with him he had noticed that she was melancholy and at times much dejected. It was also learned that Mrs. Crafts and her younger sister did not always agree well together, and that on several occasions, and the last time on Monday, the day of her death. Annie had thentend to leave her place. It is said that Annies thoughts were somewhat occupied by the attentions of young Connor, and that her sister had cometimes chided her for seeming inattention to her work.

Killed the Mas who Accused Her. DENTON, Tex., June 22.-Mrs. Leona Lyles,

DENTON, Tex., June 22.—Mrs. Leona Lyles, wife of a prominent business man, killed W. N. Roberts last evening. She met him on the street, and after charging him with having slandered her, asked him to sign a retraction, which he refused to do. She beristed in her request, teiting him at the same time that if he did not sign he would regret it. He swain refused, whereupon she drew a revolver and fired five shorts, each builet taking effect. Inderta died in a few minutes, Mrs. Lyles, after stanpling the revolver several times upon empty carriedges, walked quietly away and surrendered herself to the Sheriff. Roberts isaves a widow and two children. He was farmerly Sheriff of this county and stood light in public estimation. Mrs. Lyles have a husband and two children.

Shorn of his Hair and Whipped. MOUNT PLEASANT, Tex., June 22.—Urlah Shutton was called out of his house on Wednesday night and carried by eight menito the woods, where,

after being shaved and having his hair cut very close, he received twice lashes from each of the eight men who took him to the woods. He had not heen shaved nor had his hair been cut hefore in tweaty-five years. He was thus treated for having besten an orphing jern Raigers College Out of Debt.

New BRUNSWICK, June 22.—At the meeting of the trustees of Katters Coolege President Gates an-nounced that for the first time in the history of the col-lege it was free from debt.

Gypsy Queen Cigarettes decomment themselves every time by their delicacy, purity, and superior quality. Try them -- 4dn. Rackrahe, lame back, themnation. Uso Carter's Smart Wood and Belladonna Plaster.-_ide.

HORSE CAR EMPLOYEES COMPLAIN. Many Companies, it is said, Have Gone Back to the Long-hour System. It was rumored in Brooklyn yesterday

that the recent investigation of the late general tie-up on the surface roads by the Grand Jury had resulted in the indictment of Edward J. Shields and Charles A. Merrill, Executive Committeemen of the Empire Protective Associa tion. The testimony given before the Grand Jury by Deacon Richardson and other railroad officials is said to have implicated Shields and Merrill in bringing about the last as well as previous strikes in Brooklyn. Both Shields and Merrill said last week that they had been informed that they were to be indicted, and that they had been advised to leave the city. They would

they were to be indicted, and that they had been advised to leave the city. They would remain, however, they said, and face the music. At the headquarters of the association, 359 Fulton street, neither Shields nor Merrill could be found iast night. It was said that Shields had gone to New Haven and Merrill to New Jersey on business of the Knights of Labor, and it was denied that their absence at this time was connected in any way with their rumored indictment. They would be back, it was said, to-morrow or the following day.

A half a dozen committees of employees on the horse car lines in this city and in Brooklyn called upon Secretary Andrew D. Best at the headquarters of the Empire Protective Association, 359 Fulton street, Brooklyn, westerday, and said that preity nearly one-naif of all the horse car lines had returned to the order of things prevailing before the fight for twelve hours began, last March, when all the horse car lines in New York and Brooklyn were tied up. The committees also said that men known to have displayed more than ordinary zeal for the success of the Empire Association's efforts were being discharged.

During the past week, they told Mr. Best, nearly half of the railroads in Brooklyn and one in New York had made out time schedules after their old time tables, and were now running upon them. All these roads also, they said, had restored their old rates of wages.

The committee that was the most earnest was the one from the Belt line in this city. They say that just after the Third avenue men struck this line reduced its laborers from \$1.75, the amount agreed upon with the Empire Protective Association, to \$1.50 a day, and the cartmen from \$2 to \$1.60. The men say they did not make it public then for fear of embarrassing the Third avenue atrikers.

President Scribner, it is said, has arranged to pay by the trips such conductors and drivers as work more than twelve hours a day.

HUNTING FOR THE WEDDING.

Miss Thompson Comes On from Elmira and Finds Sebersky Still a Bachelor.

Sarah Thompson, who was the old Elmira sweetheart of Isidor Sebersky, and whose interference and threat of bloodshed broke off Se-bersky's marriage with Miss Jennie Ash, which was announced to take place last night in Lyric Hall, arrived in town alone early yesterday morning. She went to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, West Broadway and Chambers street. She carried with her all day yesterday an invitation to the wedding, obtained from a friend in Elmira, and was alert to see that the ceremony did not come off without her knowledge When she returned to her hotel for the night at 10½ P. M. she didn't know whether she had missed the marriage or not. It did not occur in Lyric Hall, and Mr. Magnus Ash, Miss Ash's brother, said that the engagement had been broken off entirely, but Miss Thompson had her doubt.

broken off entirely, but Miss Thompson had her doubts.

Miss Thompson is a quaint-looking little woman of 24. Her eyes and hair are dark and her complexion is pale. She is in delicate health. She wore black, and a new straw hat. Two tiny gold dollars hung in her ears.

When she got here she went straight to the store of H. Pans-org, at 522 Broadway, where Sebersky is a partner. She saw him there, but the clerks took so much interest in the interview that it was postponed until today. He assured her that the marriage was not to take place. She went up then to reconsistent. She says that she was invited in, and remained there two hours telling her story to the bride's family. After that she consulted Lawyer Peter Mitchell, and he told her he could do nothing for her. She is a laundress.

THREE DEBTORS LET OUT OF JAIL The New Law Declared Constitutional, but

It Doesn't Authorize Speechmuking. Recently when a bill was passed by the Assembly with the object of abolishing imprisonment for dobt. Sheriff Grant announced that he would not let go of the debtors locked up in Ludlow street jail until the constitutionality of the law should be vouched for by the decisio of one of the Judges. Lawyers Gilbert R. Hawes and S. F. Kneeland

etitioned Judge Donohue in the names of three imprisoned debtors and the Judge's decision was announced at 11 o'clock yesterday morn ing. It came in the form of an order of the Court commanding Sheriff Grant to release from custody A. R. McDonald, who is impris oned in Ludlow street jail, whose case was a oned in Ludlow street jail, whose case was a test case. This involved the release of Terence Monett and Jules Chatillon, who also had sued out writs of habeas corpus.

Late in the afternoon Warden Keating announced to the three men that they were free. Several reporters and friends of the prisoners were present, and McDonald produced several sheets of paper closely written, and squared himself for an oratorical effort or lecture upon his views of life in Ludlow street jail, Warden Keating interposed, and told him that if he wished to celebrate his release by any literary exercises, he would do so outside. McDonald insisted upon speaking his plece, and his friends abetted him, but the Warden was inflexible.

his friends abstred him, but the Warden was inflexible.

Then McDonald, who has been a guest of the Sheriff and Warden since March 13, 1830; Monett, who has been there since Dac, 19, 1834, and Chatillon, who has been there since Jan. 12, 1886, were formally released. More releases will follow. Judge Donshue says that the law does not affect the obligations of contracts, because parties cannot have an interest under contract in the bodies of their debtors.

ARRESTED AS A BLACKMAILER. Larry Flood Keeps as Appelatment, but Bossa't Get his 820.

William Ryan, a roofer of 34 Watts street. had an appointment at the street corner last evening with a man who was to call for \$20. Ryan had promised it to him under circumstances that justified him in having a detective there. In fact, Mr. Ryan had been sur rised in a room in a house at 86 West Third street with a married woman of his own neighborhood. The man who surprised them said he was a detective in the employ of the woman's husband. But he offered to sell his supployer out for \$25. Ryan paid over \$5 and promised the \$20. When the blackmaller appeared last night Detective Sullivan arrested blin. The prisoner said he was Lewis When the blackmaller appeared last night Detective Sullivan arrested thin The prisoner said he was Lewis Ford of 518 West Fiftisth street, but letters found in his precket are addressed to Larry Flood. One letter from a prisoner at Police Handquarters is signed "Tom," and addressed to Flood at 270 Broome street, care of Harney Lynch. A brass badge lettered "P. D. P. Police, No. 11 N. Y.," was also lound on him.

He miswers the description of a man who has been pretily active in the Fifteenth ward lately personating Detective Sullivan or Detective Reynolds, and blackmaning the keepers of disorderly houses, and even the women on the streets.

Private Detective Clinton Arrested.

New BRUNSWICK, June 22.-Michael J. Clinon, who is a private detective and also a deputy sherif of Brooklyn, was brought here to-day and lodged in jail He is accused of having attempted to force Mrs. Joseph sterson a week ago to pay him \$170, and of threater Faterson a week ago to pay him 3170, and of threatening, if she did not pay it, to seize all her furniture, she, being alone in her house, hecame frightened, and ran up stairs. She accuses Clinton of following her up stairs and of behaving improperly. Her screams attracted a colored servant, who entered the house and drove Clinton out. The house is a short distance from this city. When he left his house Clinton took a honze clock, valued at \$40. He was committed in default of \$1,000 bail.

Temperance Candidates in Wilmington. WILMINGTON, June 22.-The Temperance Reform party of Delaware was organized at Dover to-day One hundred and thirty delegates were present. James R. Hoffecker, a Newcastia county Democratic farmer, was nominated for Gevernor, and Richard M. Cooper, a Republican farmer of kent county, was nominated for Georgess. The parterns favors a law giving the people power to vote ferminated for a constitutional amendment regulating the fiquor business. The ticket is looked upon as very strong.

The Misses Tomphine Recovering. The Misses Harriet and Mary M. Tompkins the elderly ladies of White Plains who were assaulted by the three young village ruffians on Friday last, and whose assailants are now in jail, were visited yestering by a large number of sympathizing friends. Justice Dyaman, in speaking of the case, thought it one deserving the severest punishment. The ladies were much better yesternlay and are recovering slowly from the abock they sustained.

Worthy a Fair Trial. Peartine, the famous invention for easy washing .- Ade. HOT SHOT FOR MR. SQUIRE. GROSS FRAUD CHARGED IN THE PAY-ING OF FIFTH AVENUE.

Mayor Grace's Engineer Says It Is a Scan dalous Job-Bad Materials and Poor Work Passed by Department Inspectors and Certified For by the Commissioner.

Mayor Grace has caused an investigation o be made by the Commissioners of Accounts into the work of paving Fifth avenue, and the vouchers certified by Commissioner Squire for the payment of the first installment under the contract with Matthew Baird. On the report of the Commissioners the Mayor is decidedly of the opinion that the work certified for should not be paid for. The present prospect is that Fifth avenue will be torn up a long time while the contractor is fighting for his pay.

The contract is for the paying of the avenue from Washington square to Ninetieth street, except four blocks, for \$429,559.50. The investigation has been conducted by Engineer George T. Baich, who is an Assistant Commissioner of Accounts. His opinion is that the contractor has not done the work according to contract. Mr. Baird expresses himself in this "In the history of scandalous jobs there will

not be found a more deliberate, flagrant, and unblushing disregard of voluntary proposals, supplemented and enforced by all the frivolities of an official contract, that has ever disgraced the Board of Public Works."

Mr. Balch fortifies his opinion with a curious set of exhibits, which may be seen at the office of the Commissioners of Accounts. They consist of specimens of the materials that ought to have been furnished set side by side with specimens of the materials actually furnished by the contract called for the laying of the pavement in the best manner. The materials were to be granite blocks laid on concrete, and the work was to be done in 500 days. The work has been supervised from the first by an engineer and two inspectors from the Department of Public Works. The surveyor was J. McIntyre Smith. The inspectors were Christopher Harican and Thomas Abbott, who were appointed by Commissioner Squire on the opinion of Counsel to the Corporation Lacombe that the Department of Public Works is responsible for the proper performance of the work. It was the business of these officials to see that the specifications of these officials to see that the specifications of these officials to see that the specifications of the contract were complied with.

The observations of Engineer Balch have been made from time to time as the work went on, and specimens of materials from all along the line have been presented. The report of the Commissioners of Accounts notes the variations from the contract that have occurred on almost every block. Thus between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-olghith streets there were no indications that the road bed was properly rolled or rammed. The materials used are said to be almost uniformly bad. The work of preparing the road bed was a soft, spongy mat, mixed with vegetable matter.

An opinion of Gen. Gillmors is quoted to show that on a bottom such as the contract; in some cases the bed was a soft, spongy mat, mixed with vegetable matter.

An opinion of Gen. Gillmors is quoted to show that on a bottom such as the contract in a some cases t unblushing disregard of voluntary proposals, supplemented and enforced by all the frivoli-

the blocks of stone are not or contract size and are irregular.

The inspecting engineer has already been paid \$1,005. The opinion of Engineer Baich is that the engineer and inspectors have not done their duty, but have grossly neglected it, and are liable to the penalties of section 57 of the Consolidation act, which makes gross neglect of duty by a public officer a misdemeanor.

G. B. WAIT POISONS HIMSELF. Not the Ex-Alderman, Though the People Thought So who Found Him.

A report that ex-Alderman Charles B. Waite had polsoned himself at a Bridgeport hotel reached this town last night and stirred up things. It cost District Attorney Martine and Inspector Byrnes, for one thing, some of their night's sleep. This was the despatch: "BRIDGEPORT, June 22.-An elderly gentle

man came here from New York last night and

registered at the Golden Hill Hotel as 'T. B. Watson.' To-night he was found lying on the bed in his room unconscious. On a table was F. W. Schrider, 352 Ninth avenue, New York.' He had evidently taken about a quarter of the contents. Physicians were summoned, but it is doubtful if they will succeed in saving the man's life. His clothing is marked 'C. B. Waite.' He has gray hair and a beard, and weighs about 225 pounds. He is thought here to be the New York Alderman of that name. The police have telegraphed a description of the man to Inspector Byrnes.'

The ex-Alderman is not very elderly or gray-haired yet, and is a good deal baider than he is black-haired, but when a C. B. Waite, weighing 225 pounds, takes poison anywhere near New York, it is natural to suspect Charles. The ex-Alderman, however, is safe in Essex. Assistant District Attorney Nicoli got a letter from him yesierday.

A search in the police records of missing men expisined things. Christopher B. Wait, whose son William B. is superintendent of the New York Institution for the Blind at 412 Ninth avenue, is undoubledly the man at Bridgeport. He is 75 years old, very stout, and wears a full gray beard. He left the institution where he lived, on Monday at 10 o'clock A. M. for his usual morning walk, and had not been heard of until last night. coad in saving the man's life. His clothing is

Daniel Douglas Home, the spiritalist, is dead. He was 53 years of age. He had great success as a medium, and was consulted by several crowned heads. In 1868 Mrs. Lyon won a suit which she began to re-cover £40,000 in stocks that she had given to flome at the alleged command of her deceased husband's spirit The Judge said that Home's system was mischievous nonsen-c, calculated to delude the weak and assist the projects of the adventurer. Home was ordered to qui Rome in 1864, as his presence in the Pope's dominion was not desired.

Moses A. Dow, the founder and proprietor of the
Warerly Manazine, died in Charlestown, Mass., yesterday, aged 76 years. He established the Warerly in 1850
ne credit.

John Carpenter, formerly of Jamaica, L. L. died at his home in Rahway on Monday, aged 60. Benjamin B. Squier of Rahway died on Monday, Renjamin B. Squier of Ranway died on Monday, aged 80.

Samuel Willets died suddenly of pneumonia on Monday at 121 Modison avenue. He was born in New York in 1837. Roslyn, L. L., had been his home for many years. His office was at 31 Wall street, this city. He was a trustee of the Roslyn Savings Bank and was Secretary of the Building Association of Corona, L. L. George Speckhardt, aged 54, died in the basement of his bakery at 161 Rivinston street yeaterday of heart disease. He was one of the bondsmen who furnished \$14,000 bail for Mother Mandelisaum, and who made a conveyance of his property to his wife about the time that the old fence skipped to tlanda. Speckhardt was indicted for a frantinient transfer of his property shortly afterward, but he was never tried, as it was thought impossible to prove his guilt.

The Boy who Tends Macy's Soda Water

Frank M. Taylor, aged 19, who lives with his ther on the first floor of 363 Sixth avenue, and sup ports her with the money he earns by tending the sodi on Market yesterday charged with larceny. Mrs. Tilli son Market yesterday charged with larceny. Mrs. Tillis
Thurston, who makes lace and lives on the floor above
the Taylors, was the complainant. She told Justice
Welds that when she swoke in her bedroom on *unday
morning she saw Taylor and another boy ransacking
her lurean drawers. She screamed and the boys ranout, taking with them a camee pin and \$10 in money
from her bureau. Taylor told Justice Welds that be had
left home early Sunday morning to play ball on Staten
leiand and was not at home at the hour named by Mrs.
Thurston. Justice Welde held him for examination.

Serious Charge Against a Spits Car. Mrs. Sarah Frean of 27 Pitt street brought to the Health Department yesterday a 3-year-old child, whose face below the eyes was covered with an erup

tion. She declared her bollet under oath that the eruption was due to a manny spitz our that has the run of the tenement in which she lives. There are eighteen chindren in the tenement, and five of them were affected with the eruption. As they play with the dog despite its manginess. Mrs. Frean attributes thoir condition to the animal, which belongs to a Mrs. Jarmon, a tenant. A sanitary officer will look into the matter, and the cur will be shot if guilty. Not Satisfied With \$76,761.

The suit of Robert D. Hunter, Joseph B. Sam-

recil, and C. W. Wells, a firm of Western contractors, to recover \$100.028 on contracts made with the Interna-ional Construction Company, ended vesterday in the Calter States Courf in a verdict for \$70.701.25 for the plaintiffs. Both plaintiffs and defendants moved for a new trial. It is the height of felix to allow the teeth to decay. Save their with Sozodout,—Ade.

A DISTINGUISHED DINNER PARTY. The President and his Bride Entertained by the Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, June 22,-The President and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained at dinner this evening by the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Vilas. In bright contrast with the furious lownpour of rain out of doors appeared the prilliantly lighted, flower-deeked rooms in which the company assembled. In the centre of the table was arranged an elliptica mound of long-stemmed la France roses rising from a bed of feathery forns. At each effd of this were tall silver candel-abra, each branch holding a waxen taper abra, each branch holding a waxen taper under colored shades. Down the length of the board were arranged cut glass and fine harlequin china dishes of conserves, bon bons, salted almonds, and fancy cakes. In a pretty tray near the floral centreplece were arranged sachet bags of delicate tinted satin, which were distributed among the guests at the conclusion of the dinner and carried away as mementoes. The sachet for the brids was made of fvory white satin painted with a cluster of field daisies, above which, in the lefthand corner, was the bride's monogram in gold letters. The sachets were formed of three stripes of broad satin ribbon joined together until within five or six inches of the top, where they were gathered into full loops by a drawing string of ribbon of the same color.

Mrs. Cleveland had the place of honor at the table, Speaker Carlisle occupying the chair at her right and the Postmaster-General on the left hand. Directly across the table sat President Cleveland, with Mrs. Endlect on the right and Mrs. Vilas on his left. At the west end sat Miss Greege of Buffalo, Mrs. Cleveland's guest, and Secretary Lamar. Facing them from the opposite end were Gen. Bryant and Mrs. Rairchild. The other guests were Mrs. Whitney, Mr. Fairchild, Secretary Whitney, and Mrs. Calvisle. At the plate for each lady were corsage bouquets of roses, with broad white moire ribbon. Mrs. Cleveland's bouquet was of half-opened buds of bon silene and peried ujardin roses. For the gentlemen were boutonnieres of a bon silene and geranium leaf. colored shades. Down the length

A NEST OF DYNAMITERS.

Discoveries of a Detective who was Admitted to a Hand of Socialists.

OTTAWA, June 22.-An organization of dynamite Socialists has been unearthed in this city. A detective succeeded in getting admitted to the order, which comprises fifty members, most of whom are ignorant French Canadians. The detective was obliged to subscribe to this oath:

As we and ours have been daily oppressed and our lives crushed and murdered, so shall we blast, bunt, kill, and avenge; as we have been despised, so shall local tyrants, preaching hypocrites, soulless monopolisis, and Agrants, preaching as porches, some smooth operations, and secondrels be annihilated by dynamite, by lead, rope, fire, or any other means or manner devised and ordered by this group. My friends shall be your friends, and your enemies mine. We shall have gity on none, refuse mercy to all, and have nothing but swift destruction for traitors. I promise, I swear, I will perform and never faiter. Heaven shall witness and hell shall testify to the righteousness of our cause, and to the fidelity of each member.

The order started about two months ago with eight members. They meet once a week. The society received this letter from 54 West Lake street, Chicago:

It will amply repay you to send one of your number bers. I would introduce him to any number of skilled anarchists and show you about the manufacturing of the invincible arguments in detail.

W. R. Dossen.

The names of every member are known to the detective.

TROY GIRLS GOING BACK TO WORK. Their Big Strike Declared Off-Postal Clerks Preparing to Strike.

TROY, June 22.-This afternoon all the collar girls on strike were ordered by District Assembly 08, Knights of Labor, to return to work to morrow morning at manufacturers' prices, The manufacturers say that \$125,000 is about the usual weekly pay in all the concerns. Consequently this

onth of idleness has cost the girls \$625,000.

The moulders' strike, which has been continued and involved 800 moulders and as many stove cessions. The latter agree to return to work at Board

prices pending arbitration, and an adjustment of prices based on the average paid elsewhere. Daynost, June 22.—The striking stone cutters have decided to continue the strike indefinitely. While the men believe the bosses will finally yield, they are preparing for a hard struggle. The master builders are considering the advisability of a general shutdown, which would lock off over 0.00 men. The trouble was which would lock off over 0.00 men. The trouble was the first of the property of the p

men.

Pittsauran, June 22.—The harness manufacturers of the United States, in convention here to-day, organized under the name of the National Association of Saddiery and Harness Manufacturers. The object is protection against strikes.

and Harness Manufacturers. The object is protection sgaines strikes.

Lawarner, Kam., June 22.—The Postmaster at this pince has been informed of the organization of an association among the postal clerks of the Western railroads. Each member signs a resignation of his position in the postal service, which is placed in the hands of the Executive Committee. As seen as the organization is complete, it is said, the first removal will be followed by a demand upon the Postmaster-General for the cause therefor; if not satisfactory, all resignations will take effect, leaving the main services in the lurch. The ringleaders are known and will be reported to the Postmaster-General.

Mostmark, June 22.—The Ruights of Labor mot tomight to discuss the command of the Cardinal and Bishops demouncing the order One faction in the Bishops demouncing the order One faction in the leave the Knights, at least until the matter is brought before the highest authority of the Church. Many Roman Catholic members however, are inclined to leave the order and form a separate order under a constitution sanctioned by the Bishop.

Thrice Married In Eight Years.

Hattle Wilson, who has had a varied matrimonial experience, applied to Judge Van Brunt yester-day for leave to be allowed to defend her third husband's suit to annul her marriage with him. In 1876, in Troy, when 16 years old, she married Henry Lester. They parted, and in 1879 she was married to

Dester. They parted, and in 10.0 sno was merried to Oliver Cotteau. Finding she had a husband living, he in 1884, got the marriage annulled. A year later Wm. R. Pointer married her. Last April he procured her indictment in Brooklyn for bigany. After a brief imprisonment she was released on her own recognizance, and the indictment is still pending. She says her failure within the prescribed time to put in an answer to Pointer's suit for release from marrial bonds was unintentional.

Accused by his Daughter.

Charlotte Bird, aged 15, called at the New Charlotte Bird, aged 15, called at the New York Infirmary, 5 Livingston place, one day last week and asked for admission. A few days later she gave birth to a child. A man called at the institution and took the child away. The girl said he was her father and also the father of her child. Mr. Gerry's society was notified, and the man, who is William Bird, an upholisterer, employed by B. I., Solomon's Nons of Union square, was arrested yesterday and arraigned in the Torkville Police Court. He said he was not guilty, but was held for examination. He lives with his wife at Mount Vernon.

A Sunday Law in Louislana.

NEW OBLEANS, June 22.-Gov. McEnery yesterday signed the now Sunday bill passed a few days ago by the Legislature. The bill, which goes into effect by the Legislature. The oil, which goes into effect in January, 1887, compole all stores, shore, saleous, and places of public business to be closed from inidifight Sanday. The proprietors are prolibled from seiling or giving away any goods during has time. Newspaper offices, book stores, drug stores, takeries, and some other classes of shops and offices are allowed to Keep open.

It Has a Pull.

Edward Prindle, a colored waiter in Tom Gould's unlicensed dive on West Thirty-first street, was held in \$100 bail by Justice Welde yesterday for selling beer to a policenam. The place is kept open all night every night and sells all kinds of liquor. The police arrest a waiter now and then. Thirteen waiters had been arrested before Prindle, but none of them has been brought to trial.

Mrs. Clara Richardson of Memphis, who was aken from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to Believue Hospita on Monday night, while she was suffering from a ten porarily disordered mind, will be able to leave the hosp tal in a day or two. Her husband has been sent for.

Mrs. Blebardson |Getting Better.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Light, the pisnist, is improving in health.

The condition of Judge David Davis has not improved. The condition of Judge Invite Davis has not improved. The Pope has sent the decoration of the tiolden Rose to Queen Christina of Spain.

Mrs. John W. Mackay is making elaborate preparations for a banquet in henor of the Prince of Wales.

Gov. Hill has accepted an invitation to be present at the Jefferson County Agricultural Fair on Rept. 15.

The President yesterday nominated David N. Burke of New York as Consult at Puerio Cabello, and Nicholas J. Mackilla as Postunater at Simpleton, N. Y. The Captains and Licutemants of her Majesty's war ships engaged in protecting the fisherics on the New-Jourdiand coast lave been made Justices of the Peaca.

J. T. Thatcher, Chief of Police of Moundaville, W. Va. was shot and instantly killed has much; while attempting to arrest tietle Johnson for failing to appear in court to answer a charge of assault and battery. Citizens are in pursuit of Johnson.

in pursuit or someon.

The indictments against Mrs. Enum Malloy, the evan sellst, accused of being an accessory to the murder of Mrs. Surah Graham, near Springfield, Mo., were quashes yesterday. She was held to answer other indictment that may be found sgainst her in the case. In Clinton, Iowa, a saloon mob attacked the jail yea-terday, intending to lynch two Frohibitionists who were there for safe keeping. The Sheriff and deputies fixed into the mob, wounding four man, more of them seri-cessly. All ran when the shooting commanded. RED MEN ARE FOREIGNERS.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

QUEER COMPLICATIONS THAT MAY

COME FROM THIS DECISION. Chance for Interminable Litigation in Cases where Congress has Given Rath-WASHINGTON, June 22 .- A decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia which will attract considerable attention, as it determines a long-disputed point

involving the relation of the Government to the Indians. In 1883 Congress passed an act appropriating \$300,000 to pay an old claim of the Cherokee Indians against the Government Chief Bushyhead is alleged to have paid \$225,000 of this sum to W. A. Philips and other lobbylsts who secured the passage of the bill. An indictment was found against Phillips and others for defrauding the Cherokes Indians of this amount of money, and the case

Phillips and others for defrauding the Cherokee Indians of this amount of money, and the case came to trial yostorday. After a brief argument, the Court granted a motion of the defence to quash the indictments, on the ground that the Cherokee Indians, against whom the offence was alleged to have been committed as a violation of the laws of the United States, and the Court had no jurisdiction.

This decision has been the subject of muck talk at the Capitol to-day, and is endorsed by the most prominent lawyers in both Houses of Congress, who hold that so long as the United States Government makes treaties with Indian tribes they cannot be regarded in any other light than as independent, foreign nations. But it is suggested that many perplexing questions may arise out of this decision, one of which is whether a reservation, recognized by treaty as the property of a foreign nation, is subject to jurisdiction of the United States, or must be considered as foreign territory. At the present sossion of Congress several bills have been passed granting rights for year of the control of the control of the United States, or must be considered as foreign services in the respect to several companies that want to several companies that

ARFKEN AGAIN ACCUSED.

A Delancey Street Peddler Says That the Policeman Assaulted Him.

Policeman George L. Arfken of the Eldridge street squad, whom Mrs. Scheinart of 55 Orchard street accuses of assaulting her, has had another complaint made against him. Josel Schwartz of 102 Delancey street writes to the Police Commissioners that, on a recent the Police Commissioners that, on a recent Saturday night, he was passing through Chryste street with his peddier's basket under his arm when two policemen, one of whom was Ariken, began to chaff him, and called him a bloat. Ariken finally accused him of not having a license and when he declared that he had one, tore his coat struck him in the face with his flat, arrested him and had him fined \$10 the next day in the Essex Market Police Court on the false charge that he was selling on the sidewalk. Schwartz served five days and then a friend paid the \$5 which remained of his fine. Superintendent hurray will investigate Mr. Schwartz's charges.

Mr. Dunning's Gun Practice. Mr. William Dunning, a retired merchant. 64 years old, who lives at 10 East 129th street, could not sleep well because of the noise made by cats at marks and by sparrows in the early morning. He purchased an air gun and made war on them. He shot through the as at a gua and made war on them. In smothing the salata of the wooden blinds to avoid detection. Just as he had brought down a heautiful Maltese cat Mrs. Lawrence N. True, the wife of a broker, living at 14, caught sight of the gun. Her husband notified Mr. Bergh's society, and yesterday Mr. Dunning was called to the Hariem Police Court. Other ladies living in the neighborhood testified to having seen him shooting at sparrows. He was paroled for examination.

Richard Jane, the Mule, to Dead.

The Blackwell's Island mule is called indifferently Dick or Jennie, and it expired full called indifferently Dick or Jennie, and it expired full of years and honors on Friday night. It was nearly half a century old. The efficial communication to the Charity Commissioners announcing its death speaks of its some of the oldest of the sevents of the city. Issue Rell, who, when Charity Commissioner, made much of the mule, will doubtless mourn his loss in whatever part of Paris the news finds him. He recently wrote from the gay capital to Commissioner Brennan thanking him for the care he was taking of Richard Jane.

The Mazzini Society's Summernight Festival. In spite of the rain the Mazzini Society had a reat time yesterday. The members dined at their rooms great time jesterialy. Insymmetrs and at time rooms in Canal street, and thence proceeded in coaches to decorate the statue of Joseph Mazzini in Central Park. In the evening they made him Park blaze with fireworks, Mr. Lomes Kevorsi, the editor of the Propresso Ralo-Americano, and representatives of all the Italian societies made specifies. The festival was for the benefit of the wislows and orphans of the society's members.

In Jail Because be Wouldn't Marry. Bernhard Goldstein was lodged in Ludlow street jail yesterday under \$1,500 bail on an order of ar-rest in a civil soft brought against him by Rosa Fisch-man of 50 Orchard street, who wants \$1,000 dannars, She sava that after inducing her to clope with him from Pesth to this country he got \$150, broke his promise to marry her, and left her penultses.

John Chianman Has Made a Reputation.

John H. Hanley, who says he is a liquor dealer, of 448 Third avenue, was held at Essex Market yesterday for hitting Wah Hin, a Chinese laundryman, of 21 Chinton place. of 21 Chinton place.
"He hit me dreft," said Hanley.
"Pool," said Justice Duffy, "Chinamen never his anybody first." Fell Dawn for Want of Food.

Michael O'Brien, who has been a lawyer about the Tombs for twenty-five years, fell in Centre street yesterday, and was carried to Chambers Street Respital. The doctors there said he was weak for want of food. The Wenther Yesterday.

Indicated by Hudmit's thermometer: 3 A. M. 63°: 6 A. M. 65°: 9 A. M. 60°: 12 M. 73°: 8:30 P. M. 75°: 8:30 A. M. 60°: 12 M. 73°: 8:30 A. M. 60°: 12 M. 73°: 8:30 A. M. 60°: 12 M. 73°: 8:30 A. Signal Office Prediction

Local rains, stationary temperature, variable JOTHAGS ABOUT TOWN.

Music in the East River Park this afternoon Judge Van Brunt has granted an absolute divorce to Eva M-ta Engels from Max Engels. The A. O. H. annual picnic will be held at Jones's Wood on Aug. 16, the 15th being a Sinday. The Cotton Exchange voted yesterday to close on Sab-urday, July 3, but not to close on Tuesday, July 6. A new theatre is to be built in the rear of 21-25 Bowery at a cost of \$44,000. Moses Silberman will be the leases. Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnoll has left Trinity Hospital and returned to 650 Hudson street. She will soon go into the country.

Mayor Grace will review the vaterans of the Seventh Regiment at 44 this afternoon in the City Hail Park, on their way to the boat for Providence.

The Strathmore spartment house, at Broadway and Fity, second attact, was sold to W. S. Hobart Yosterday, in foreclosure proceedings, for \$125,000. Five disorderly houses were raided in West Thirty-sec-ond and West Thirty-third streets on Monday night. **The** twenty women arrested were fined yesterday.

twenty women arreads were madely restorday at New City of criminally Ribelling Fort Warden Issae W. Edeall. This was one of the sequels of the Bristor case. Mary Klein got a verdict for \$500 in the City Court yesterday in her suit against Edward Sempliner, whom she accused of having betrayed her under promise of marriage.

Boatmen Charles and Andrew Both and Peter Back, who were arrested for breaking down the Hudson livest Railroad fence near Newtonb's Dam bridge, were discharged yesterday.

The Sun has received \$5 from Father J. J. Riordam, representing the contribution of "A Charletable Lady," for the benefit of the poor of Father Grealy's parish as Kewport, county Mayo, Ireland.

John T Highi and Richard Hayes, convicted of sheeting and Khing William Mitchell on May 9, in Pirst evenue, were sentenced by Judge Barrett yesterday to seven and a holf years in State prison.

Victor Julius Ohlsen was convicted yesterday of oub-rasecusly assanting Hanna Kurtz, the imbeells daughter of the Rev. Frederick Kurtz, in the basement of her faither a finuse, at 21st West Thirty-fifth street.

Joseph Hernitz, Martin Schuler, and August Hofman. Joseph Herntz, Martin Schuler, and August Hoffman.

Joseph Herniz, Martin Schuler, and August Hoffman-three at the five straker's pickets arreated on charges of intimidating workings at Hermann's cabinet factory in Mott street, were held in Skio ball yesterday. The olders were discharged.

At the meeting of the Actors' order of Friendship in the Madison square Theatre, on Friday atternoon, Col. Alexander & Actor of Philadelphia, Geth. George W. Gill, President of the trian. Stuart kinsing, J. B. Mo-yelland and P. P. Macker will speak to the ladies and gentiemen of the profession.